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The China Mail

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(PUBLISHED WEEKLY)
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Contains the Week's News
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No. 16927

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15 1917.

日十次歲年六國民華中

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Steel Building Work of every Description.
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BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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We have just received
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Caps. In all the latest
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
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over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
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Shipyards, Shek Sai Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Particulars furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
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A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
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Telegraph add: "Peaceful",
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CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters mentions that during the recent attack, our men collected a considerable quantity of German body armour. The prisoners explain that owing to the heaviness of the armour and the swampiness of the ground, the men usually discarded the armour. There have been cases where armoured Germans have disappeared in the mud. A satisfactory feature of the recent fighting in Flanders is our counter-battery work. Owing to transport difficulties, the Germans collect large quantities of shells round their batteries and our gunners constantly hit these dumps. The enemy gunner prisoners complain of the "great increase in premature explosions and bursts in the bore and that their batteries and many guns are the worse for wear. The correspondent adds that although this has not yet assumed great proportions, it is a vital matter and not the least significant of the many signs that the Germans are beginning to wane under the tremendous tax on their resources.

FIGHTING AEROPLANES AS WEAPONS OF ASSAULT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—A remarkable instance of the facility with which the French fighting aeroplanes transform themselves into weapons of assault against infantry, was furnished by the 38 hours' battle on August 10/11, in the trenches to the north-west of St. Quentin. A night attack by "stormtroopers" to the east of the village of Faye, enabled the enemy to capture a front line of a width of 600 yards. Counter-attacks finally expelled the enemy on the evening of August 11.

During this fighting the French fighting aeroplanes continually swept over the ground, flying very low and pouring a constant hail of bullets upon the trenches.

An Army Order says: During our counter-attacks, powerful squadrons of aeroplanes engaged the enemy, scattering the infantry with a courage, everybody admired. The planes came back from the battle riddled with bullets. Since the battle some of the aeroplanes have been engaging the enemy in co-operation with our infantry. It is no new thing, but they have probably never been engaged in hand fighting in such numbers and in such a systematic manner on such a narrow front. Moreover, while fighting the Germans in the trenches the aviators have brilliantly discharged their ordinary duty of keeping the French command informed of the progress of the battle.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's reports:—
"We carried out raids to the north-east of Gouzeaucourt and the east of Vermelles. We repulsed a raid to the north of Roux.
The enemy's artillery was more active at Ypres and Lombartzyde."

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
A French communiqué states:—
Both aeroplanes were active in Belgium. Reconnaissance parties penetrated the German lines at different points to the north-west of Rheims."

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
The Silver Market is firm with buyers.

THE POPE AND PEACE.

CONCRETE TERMS INVITED.

ROME, Aug. 14.
The Pope has addressed a Note to belligerents and neutrals again appealing for peace and inviting the belligerents to state concrete peace terms in order to facilitate a preliminary understanding.

M. KERENSKY'S REPLY TO THE KING'S MESSAGE.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.
M. Kerensky, replying to the message sent by King George, has telegraphed as follows:—
"On behalf of the Provisional Government and of the Russian people, I express to His Majesty their gratitude for the message of goodwill, the threshold of the fourth year of the war. I am certain that the Russian people will find the necessary strength to surmount the grave trials of the present time and to conduct the war to an end worthy of the terrible sacrifices made by every nation that is struggling for Right versus Might."

THE HENDERSON INCIDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
The general feeling is that Mr. Henderson's speech was involved and unconvincing. Although no slur is cast upon his motives, a Radical Lobbyist says that the majority of the Members of the House of Commons considered that he dealt too much with points of detail. The opinion of the House is undoubtedly in favour of Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Henderson's statement that he did not receive M. Kerensky's telegram until after the Conference, is somewhat obscure, as other passages clearly show that he knew of the change in the attitude of the Russian Government. However, this point is regarded as a misunderstanding which in no way changes the main contentions.

Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., interviewed by the Daily Chronicle stated that he was of the opinion that Mr. Henderson's explanation was weaker than most people expected.

The Daily Mail, like other papers, is convinced that British Labourites will not be affected by passing personal controversies, but will continue to devote their whole power to the single end of victory.

The Executive of the Labour Party met at the House of Commons yesterday evening. Mr. Henderson being present. It was agreed to meet again in the morning to consider the circumstances of Mr. Henderson's resignation. This meeting will be followed by a joint meeting of the Executive and Labour Members.

It is reported that some of the Trade Unions are considering moving amendments, at the Conference on August 21, suggesting the reversal of last Friday's decision. It is noted in this connection that the Secretary of the Brass Workers' Society has made the following statement:—"We acted on Mr. Henderson's advice because we considered that he had full information regarding Russia; otherwise, our decision would have been entirely different."

BRITISH DESTROYER MINED.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was mined and sunk in the North Sea.
The Captain, two officers and 40 men were saved.

(Continued on Page 2)

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

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The Leading Chinese Political and
Commercial Journal.

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INTIMATIONS

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE
No. 1 HONGKONG Y.A.D.

An examination on "First Aid" will be held by Dr. MACLEAN GIBSON at the Helena May Institute on THURSDAY, 16th instant at 10 A.M.
W. WILKINSON,
Acting Adjutant & Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2025

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO
RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 10TH.

A liberal education provided in ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MODERN LANGUAGES and CHINESE at very moderate charges.
The school is situated in the healthiest part of Macao.
Application to the Fr. Director, Hongkong, August 13, 1917. 2030

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per share will be paid to all shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 13, 1917. 2031

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1917, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 13th day of August, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 11, 1917. 2028

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) per share for account 1917, will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2026

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

IN ACCORDANCE with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.
DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 13th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant, BOTH DAYS inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2024

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

THESE EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 10th, 1917.
Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.
The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.

Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.
Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918, and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917.
Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2022

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF

AND

CORNER PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The
"Three Castles"
Cigarettes



THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE, OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT,
K.C.V.O.
CHAIRMAN OF IRISH CONVENTION.

Sir Horace Plunkett, the founder of the Irish co-operative movement, and who has been unanimously elected Chairman of the Irish Convention has been some sixty years ago at Dunsany Castle, County Meath. He was the younger brother of the 10th Baron Dunsany, and is the uncle of the present peer, who is a soldier and a poet. "A lean man of middle height, courteous and dignified," says Mr. George Moore, "his well-defined oval face, his scanty beard, and his eyes pleasantly grey and perplexed." There are many people—though Mr. George Moore is not among them—who without hesitation would name Sir Horace the greatest of living Irishmen. "Certainly an Irishman has a finer reputation with the foreigner for disinterested statesmanship," The English Press without distinction of politics—Conservative, Liberal, Socialist—champions his aims. He has the ear of the leaders of both the great British parties. By independent publicists Sir Horace is equally admired; Fabians, Guild Socialists and Syndicalists vie with each other in praising that achievement, the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society (I.A.O.S. for short), which represents the life-work of Sir Horace. So it is abroad; American and Continental students of Irish affairs, from Mr. Roosevelt downward, combine to commend the economic propagandist of the I.A.O.S. Nor is Sir Horace by any means without honour in his own country. Even in Ireland he has devoted followers; but there alone we hear discordant voices. "The citizens of Athens," said Mr. T. W. Russell on a notorious occasion, "waried of hearing Aristides called the Just." And some Nationalists are made suspicious by the very fact of Sir Horace Plunkett's popularity and influence with the "English." The work of Sir Horace for Ireland seems to have been in its origin philanthropic. He is among those who believe in the possibilities of increasing the happiness of life upon this planet. When wandering as a boy over his father's estates, he said to himself (so the story goes): "Since it is uncertain that there is another life, people should be assured of a better time in this one." He bought a ranch in America and "made Good," then returned to Ireland, stimulated by his transatlantic experiences, and more convinced than ever that the lot of his countrymen on the land could be improved. In the minds he entered

Parliament as Unionist member for South County Dublin, but it was hardly his purpose to promote a certain set of political views. He wanted rather to be in touch with British statesmanship. "An invigilant fellow," says Mr. George Moore, "and he inveigled Gerald Balfour, and Gerald Balfour inveigled his brother and his brother inveigled the Ministry, and the end of this inveigling was the grant of one hundred and seventy pounds a year to found a Department of Agriculture and Art in Ireland." The Balfours hoped "to kill Home Rule by kindness." The member for South Dublin became Vice-President of the new Department, and proceeded, in accordance with his promise, to organise his work on non-political lines. The "spoils system" was ignored, and although the Unionists were in office, a Catholic and a Home Ruler was appointed salaried secretary of the Department. This outraged the sentiments of the Orange party, and Sir Horace lost his seat at the elections of 1900. He continued, however, to occupy the post of Vice-President of the Department until the return of the Liberals to power in 1906, when by request of the Nationalists, he was replaced by a Home-Rule-Scotch party politician, Mr. T. W. Russell.

Sir Horace is first and foremost a social reformer. He opposes the Separatist, according to the traditions of his family, "old Lords of the Pale," but he has no objections to Home Rule provided Home Rulers do not interfere with the co-operative programme in agriculture. In his house near Dublin one meets every kind of man, even the party politician. Thither have hastened when on their visits to Ireland all distinguished foreigners: Englishmen and Americans, Frenchmen and Germans, Danes and Belgians; literary men, economists, captains of industry. Sir Horace Plunkett has a particular liking, strange in one who does not profess to be "intellectual," for writers, artists, philosophers. The follower he most values is probably A.E. (Mr. George Russell), the mystical poet who is also editor of the Irish Homestead.

Persistence is one of the most marked of Sir Horace Plunkett's characteristics. He addressed, without being disheartened, fifty meetings in Ireland before a single co-operative society was formed. He

would establish a just measure between self-help and State intervention, and he wishes to create in Ireland a state of mind and a state of things in the midst of which private initiative will be encouraged. His book, "Ireland in the New Century," contained some criticism of the Church of Rome from the "economists" standpoint, and the passages were keenly resented. Another of his favourite texts "Noblesse Oblige," concerns his own class in Ireland, the Anglo-Norman aristocracy, which (as he thinks) might, without prejudice to its political Unionism, take a greater part than actually it does in the rebuilding of the national life. Sir Horace is pugnacious and not averse from the controversy of the newspaper and the platform; but he bears no malice against his adversaries. Better than any theory of economics is his example "of public spirit and generosity."

THE SERVICE MAN.

A naval officer having sought the aid of the Court of Appeal in connection with a decision of the Admiralty, the Master of the Rolls in his judgment made these remarks, which are of particular interest nowadays when nearly everybody comes under Service rules.—When a man became a member of the Navy or the Army he subjected himself to a code of law which ousted the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts and provided redress for any grievance. The King's Regulations provided for a redress of grievance, but the plaintiff complained that he could not get damages by such a remedy. That might be so, but the Court had nothing to do with that. In the same way that it was in the public interest that no action could be brought against his Majesty's Judges for anything said or done in the course of their duties, the analogy of the cases decided on naval and military questions showed clearly that the order of the learned Judge was right, and the appeal therefore failed and must be dismissed, with costs.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS. PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25

PINKETTES

They act with prompt efficiency as gently as nature. Of chemists or post free 60 cents the box from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 20 Eastman Road, Shanghai.

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MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK).

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
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Supplied by all Chemists and Grocers.

In 3 Sizes, 1/4, 2/4 and 1 1/4 (in England).

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
WATER OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH OF KEEL	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK
KOWLOON	707	17	17	17	17
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No. 83 Dock, Kowloon	707	17	17	17	17
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No. 100 Dock, Kowloon	707	17	17	17	17

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Resident Dock Engineer, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
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PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HONGKONG."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,

the 16th August, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTRADES, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., &c.

As follows:—
Two Upholstered Suites, Armchairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electric Plated Ware, etc.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc. Tania Poles and Netting.
A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc.

Also
One BAROGRAPH in perfect Working Order.
PIANO by The Robinson Piano Co. Collard & Collard.
Rosenkrantz.
Shiedmayer & Soehne, Stuttgart.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2030

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 18th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A few lots of BURMA CHEROOTS
And
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2031

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 18th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A CENSIMENT OF
Single and Double Bed Sheets, Turkish Towels, Bath Sheets, Quilts, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, Blankets, Ladies' Dress Lengths, Ladies' Underwear, Handkerchiefs.

Also
A few lots of Kinkosan Tea Sets in case Kinkosan Vases, Japanese Tea Sets, Large and Small, Brass Jardinieres, Brass Finger Bowls, Vases, Electric Lamps, Rose Bowls, Flower Vases, Gent's Walking Sticks, and several dozen bottles of Florida Water.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2033

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

ONE 16 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN BY BLAND.

In Good Condition.
Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1670

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Doo Chuen Kiu, to sell by Public Auction,

on
MONDAY and TUESDAY,
the 20th and 21st August, 1917, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at his premises
"The Old Post Office Building,"
Queen's Road Central,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHINESE PORCELAINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
KAKEMONOS,
CURIOS, &c., &c.

Comprising:—
A large variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases and Figures, &c., Old Bronzes, including Inlaid Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Pekinese Cloisonne, Shuff Bottles, Mandarin Plumes and Bells (Amber and Jade-stone), Curved Bamboo Ware, Old Soochow Lacquer Boxes, Silk Embroideries, Kakemonos and Wall Hangings, Jade-stone and Ivory Carvings, &c., &c.

The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung, Kaitching and Tzongwang Periods.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view from Saturday.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2032

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 21st August, 1917, at 11 a.m., at No. 3, Wood Road, Wanchai, (2nd floor),
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

contained therein.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Monday, 20th inst. at noon.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2033

Don't Worry!
I'm here.

KEATING'S

KILLS

BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEETLES

TINS 3/6

REGAL

RECORDS

ACCORDEON SOLOS.

- | | |
|------|--|
| 6990 | Lady Mary Ramsay ... (Recd) |
| | (Highland Fling ...) |
| 6993 | Scottish Medley ... |
| | (North of the Grampians ... (Strathspey) |
| 6974 | Sword Dance ... |
| | (Shean Tunes ...) |
| 6986 | Mary of Argyll and Horn Pipe ... |
| | (Eightsome Reel ...) |

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1322.

MARTIN'S

APIOL-STEEL

ANTI-ACID PILL

A French Preparation for all Indigestions, Acidity, Heartburn, Stomach Pain, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all these ailments. It is sold in bottles of 10 and 20 pills. Price 1/6 and 2/6 respectively.

MARTIN'S

APIOL-STEEL

ANTI-ACID PILL

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOURSON.
18, Morrison Hill Road.

HJALMAR BRANTING.

THE MAN WHO CONVENED THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

By HGOO VALLENKVIST.

An intimate character-study of the distinguished Swedish statesman.

A tall, broad-shouldered man, with fine, clear-cut features, dark blue expressive eyes, overshadowed by bushy eyebrows, fair hair of a rather "stand-up" character and a swooping down mustache, all turning slightly grey—this is an attempt at a portrait of the Swedish statesman who is so much in the public eye to-day.

Hjalmar Branting comes of old Swedish stock, and is typically Swedish in both appearance and manner; but on his maternal side he has Italian "blue" blood in his veins, which may account for some of the warmth of expression found in his speech and written word.

Branting has been the chief editor of "Social Demokraten," the principal daily organ of the Swedish Labour Party, since its foundation, and is one of the most prominent journalists of Sweden.

He entered politics almost simultaneously with the new journalism and became one of the members for Stockholm in the Swedish Riksdag in 1900, being the first Socialist elected to that assembly, which now counts over a hundred Socialist members. He is the leader of the party in and out of Parliament, and it is quite possible that the near future may see him as a member or, indeed, the head of the Government.

A LAYER OF MILITARISM.
What interests the British public mostly is, of course, the view that Branting has taken of the world-war, particularly in connection with the so-called Peace Conference in Stockholm.

Let it first be stated that, belonging to a neutral nation, he has been neutral; but he has never concealed his sympathies, which were distinctly pronounced in the language to Belgium which he contributed to "King Albert's Book," and which have found expression many times since then.

What are the aims and ideals of Branting? That is a very difficult question to answer even for one who has had the privilege of a long and intimate friendship with the Swedish statesman. I may, however, say that his ideal is peace on earth and goodwill among all men, a state of things to be arrived at through the advent of social democracy. Therefore, he hates militarism, but he considers that until a general disarmament is possible it is the duty of every country to defend its independence.

The part Branting has played in the recent meetings in Stockholm strikes me as being something similar to that of a physician who sees a lot of patients one after the other. These conferences have, as is known, been conducted separately with each group, so that the opposite sides have never met. Their preliminary character has been clearly stated, and it is still doubtful if they will be followed by a general conference.

BRANTING'S VISITS TO ENGLAND.

Branting certainly wishes for as early a peace as possible, both for the sake of humanity and for the sake of his own country—for Sweden, although neutral, has suffered, and is still suffering, very great hardships on account of the war. But he is by no means a "peace at any price" advocate.

Branting has, together with his wife, who is a brilliant authoress and dramatic critic, visited England several times—twice since the war. During these visits he has met many of the leading politicians and publicists of this country. He likes London very much, and has seen as much of the capital and of English life as the limited time of his stay has permitted.

He has been present at many sittings of the House of Commons, some of them of a rather exciting nature. During the early summer of 1915 I sat beside him in the Public Gallery when a missile (a bag of flour), aimed by a male suffragist at Mr. Asquith, flew right over our heads.

Last summer he was present at a sitting when Mr. Redmond moved the adjournment of the House in connection with the Irish question, and he then heard many interesting speeches. I remember him saying then—and I have seen it stated since in print in his own paper—that he was, on that occasion greatly impressed by the speech of Sir Edward Carson, who struck him as a type of the old English Puritan. The present Prime Minister he has heard both in the House and on the platform. He is, generally, very much impressed by the eloquence of English public speakers—a judgment the value of which is not lessened by the fact that he himself is one of the greatest orators in his own country.

Although he is a hard fighter, and never hesitates to strike when necessary, he has such a charming personality that he has many friends amongst his political opponents.

"A GERMAN PEACE."

A PAN-GERMAN PAMPHLET FOR THE TRENCHES.

(By GEORGE REKXWICK,
Special Correspondent in Amsterdam of the "Daily Chronicle.")

The Pan-Germans, not content with carrying on a vigorous agitation throughout Germany in favour of widespread annexation and huge indemnities, have, with the permission of the military authorities, carried their campaign into the trenches. A pamphlet, "Deutschlands Kuckuck bei einem guten und bei einem schlechten Frieden" (Germany's Future after a good and after a bad Peace), has been written and published by Herr J. F. Lehmann, the well-known Munich publisher, and it has been seized upon by the firebrands as one of their chief propaganda weapons among the soldiers at the front. The author and publisher has given 24,000 copies for distribution among soldiers and civilians; large quantities have been bought by the Imperial Headquarters for the armies; Ludendorff has himself taken some 8,000 copies and War Minister von Stein has gratefully acknowledged receipt of 7,000 copies for various hospitals. The Pan-German Press has hailed the pamphlet with all the exaggerated enthusiasm necessary in these days when referring to anything German in the unhappy Fatherland. It is interesting, therefore, to find out what the German soldier is being told, under such notable auspices, he is fighting for.

Briefly, he is fighting for "a German peace," and a crude and undigested mass of figures is given to show the difference between the two. I cannot here take the reader all through the complicated arithmetical maze which Herr Lehmann has constructed, but the general details of "a German peace" stand out clearly, and these I give. By "a Scheidemann peace" is meant practically the status quo.

WHAT A PAN-GERMAN PEACE WILL MEAN.
Coloured drawings tell us what the populations and would be after the two kinds of peace, and what the Pan-German appetite is, can be noticed. I pick out three countries:—

	Scheidemann	German Peace
Population	42,000,000	42,000,000
Area	2,000,000 sq. km.	2,000,000 sq. km.
Colonies	84,811 sq. km.	79,000 sq. km.
German Empire	80,200 sq. km.	130,000 sq. km.

*In millions.

The German Empire, therefore, will be almost doubled in population and its area multiplied by four if the Pan-Germans have their way.

Where is Germany going to get this enormous increase in Imperial domains? A coloured map answers the question. She is going to take the Baltic provinces, Belgium and the French coast (as far as can be judged from a small map without names), along to Cherbourg, all Central and the greater part of South Africa—a solid block of territory from the Sahara to the Zambesi, and stretching from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean—and scores of trading-stations, while over Morocco and Tunis she will establish protectorates. The "Allied Central Powers" (Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria) take all the Balkans, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Arabia, spreading as well into Egypt and the Sudan to link up with German Central Africa somewhere about the Equator. There is also to be, according to Herr Lehmann, an "Extended European Alliance," which will include a landlocked Poland, Italy and her possessions, Spain and Portugal, the northern part of the coast of West Africa, Holland and her colonies, Norway, Sweden and Finland, an Alliance which, together with Great Germany and the United Central Powers, is to form a great bulwark against the "Anglo-Saxon Union."

The "Anglo-Saxon Union" is made up of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, Canada, Cape Colony and the United States, with a few odd little possessions. Herr Lehmann liberates India from our tyranny. But that is not all, by any means!

SHIPS AND INDENTITIES.
The new Germany will want ships, and what is more, she is going to take them. I do not pretend to know how Herr Lehmann arrives at his figures dealing with

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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to judge, but as his Pan-German admirers have hailed them both as war and magnificent, they must represent to some extent what is wanted. Here they are:—

Before the war.
The Central Powers had 8,800,000 tons and
The Entente Powers had 28,400,000 tons.

After "a Scheidemann Peace."
The Central Powers would have 4,700,000 tons, and
The Entente Powers 24,000,000 tons.

But after "a German Peace."
The Central Powers would have 17,800,000 tons, and
The Entente Powers 10,000,000 tons.

Then comes the question of an indemnity. Before the war the German Empire's National Debt was merely 230,000,000, and Herr Lehmann wants her to end the struggle without really owing any more. That is to say, Germany's enemies will have to pay—at present-day figures, which are naturally constantly increasing—a sum of £10,000,000,000 to Germany.

Two-thirds of that amount is to be paid in money, and the rest in raw material, food-stuffs, ships, and so on. Having driven England from the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal dues, increased, will yield something; the conquered lands, it is brazenly declared, will be exploited; enemy private and State property is to be seized on a vast scale; all means of traffic will be utilised to produce the indemnity; mines and lands will be worked for that end. In short, half the world is to be seized and exploited, a gigantic burglary is to be carried out, a filibustering raid of unheard of dimensions will take place—all to provide Germany with the territories and indemnities she wants.

Herr Lehmann frankly admits that without annexation and indemnity Germany is absolutely and irrevocably ruined, and some of the remarks he makes on payment are illuminating as regards the Pan-German mind. Here is one:—

"If possible at all, we must have the northern part of the Pas de Calais, with Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne. The possession of that territory is necessary to prevent a Channel Tunnel, being built, that the names are already Germanised! Boulogne, by the way, is Boulogne!"

Such is the scheme which has raised the cheers of the Pan-Germans.

An example of the Kaiser's notorious clumsiness of speech when endeavoring to be witty is given by the following anecdote published in the "Intransigent":

During a visit of the Duke of Connaught to Potsdam the Emperor was showing his guest a carpet which, the Duke had offered him as a present. "When I walk on that carpet," said the Kaiser laughing, "I cannot help thinking that Germany is trampling England underfoot."

The Duke of Connaught, dropping on to a sofa with cushions bearing the German eagle, replied:—
"Then you will not mind if England sits on Germany."

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITKOW & Co. in pursuance of an Order

of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (noon)

MONDAY,

the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDAS STREET, HONGKONG.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yau-mai, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$40.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, solicitors for the Liquidator or to the Undersigned:

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1839

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INTIMATIONS



JOHNNIE WALKER: "What do they say?"

BLUESY: "In Splendid Condition—Still Going Strong."

JOHNNIE WALKER: "Just say, 'Same with me!'"

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, N. B. JAMES ST. GLASGOW.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the
Stamp of Public Approval for
OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE,
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES
OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions
generally. It is everything you could wish
as a simple and Natural Health-giving
Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

THE 'CHINA MAIL'

Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

WANTED.

RICKSHAW, second hand. Reply, quoting price, to
Box No. 969.
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2921



WATSON'S E THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE
AND MOJI.

THE STEAMSHIP "GREGORY APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant, will be subject to rent.
No Five Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, August 15, 1917. 2035

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.
10 a.m.—St. John's Ambulance Brigade (H.K.V.A.D.) Examination at the Helena May Institute.
12.15 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co's. Extraordinary Meeting.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Curious, Pictures, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
3 p.m.—Auction of "The Arabian Nights Entertainments" at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, August 14.
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc. at No. 3, Wood Road, Wanchai.
Hongkong Ice Co's. interim dividend due.
FRIDAY, August 17.
Hongkong Rope Co's. interim dividend due.
MONDAY, August 20.
Kowloon—Auction of Kowloon Island Lot No. 906 at Mr. Geo. P. Lunn's Sales Rooms.

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum: per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 30 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum: postage 75 cts. extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent to us not later than 1 p.m.

New advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: Main Hongkong, Code: A.B.O. 6th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 20 SHEETS.

30 cents each.

Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at

The CHINA MAIL LTD.

5, Wyndham Street.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15, 1917.

CHINA DECLARES WAR.

CHINA is now definitely at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, a Proclamation to that effect having been issued yesterday. It is five months ago since the Chinese Government broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, and cleared the German officials (with some few exceptions) out of China. In February last the Chinese Government protested to Germany against her policy of submarine warfare unrestricted by international law. A month elapsed and there was no reply, and China thereupon followed up her protest by a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany. In its formal Note to Germany the Chinese Government complained that Germany had ignored China's protest, and had continued to prosecute an unrestricted submarine warfare, with the result that Chinese lives and property had been lost. Germany in a Note to the Chinese Government on March 10th declared her willingness to open negotiations with China with a view to adopting means to protect Chinese lives and property, but as at the same time Germany announced her determination not to modify her policy of submarine warfare, it was clear that Germany's idea of protecting Chinese lives and property was to require the Chinese Government to deny itself, in the interests of Germany alone, of the rights to freedom of transport on the high seas which international law clearly gave to a Neutral Power. China realised this and broke off relations.

In the intervening few months Germany's attitude towards international law has undergone no change, and China has at length followed up her protest to its logical conclusion in a declaration of war. Following upon the rupture of diplomatic relations, all the German diplomatic and consular officials received their passports, and all but three or four of them left the country. The Chinese authorities at the same time, as a measure of protection, took possession of the German shipping which had been refueling in Chinese ports since the beginning of the war. For the rest, the Germans in China—who number now about 3,500 all told—were allowed to carry on their business. Since it became known that China was on the point of declaring war, they have been greatly concerned to know what is to happen. Were they all to be interned, as in Siam, or was the policy adopted by the United States and Japan to be followed by the Chinese Government? The decision is now announced. Those who wish to leave the country will be granted passports if they apply for them within five days. If they choose to remain they will be protected in their lives and property by the Chinese Government, but they will not be permitted to travel.

The first effect of the declaration of war is the abrogation of all treaties with the enemy Powers, and this will involve the immediate

cessation of payments to Germany under the Boxer Protocol and the Loan agreements. In interest in loans and instalments of Boxer Indemnity China has been paying to Germany something like two million pounds sterling annually, and with this source of revenue dried up it is probable that a good many Germans in China would prefer internment to freedom and poverty. At all events the suspension of payments will in itself impose considerable restrictions upon their intriguing activities. They have gambled heavily in the hope of staving off a declaration of war, and they have lost.

From time to time since the outbreak of the war protests have been raised against enemy subjects being allowed to remain in the British Concessions in China, whence they have carried on a strong anti-British propaganda amongst the Chinese. When Ministers have been interrogated on the subject in the House of Commons they have put forward the argument that China's sovereignty has to be considered. Great Britain being only a perpetual leaseholder of these concessions. Mr. GERSHON STEWART on one occasion asked whether the Germans in a British concession did not occupy the position of a lodger, and whether if a person had an undesirable lodger in the house it was necessary for him to refer to the ground landlord before he could be turned out? But the Government would not be drawn into a discussion of the point. Now that China has definitely come into the war against Germany more is likely to be heard of this question, and there may be some hope now of seeing enemy subjects bundled off the British concessions. The German Concessions will be cancelled as a matter of course.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jenkin have returned to the Colony from Japan.

The old Yokohama United Club and Club Hotel property, has been sold by auction under instructions from the liquidator. It was bought by Mr. L. J. Grimmesey for 165,000 yen.

A project is afoot in Japan to establish a shipbuilding yard at Tempo Shinden. It is intended to build seven shipbuilding slips, capable of taking vessels of the 10,000-ton class.

There was an exceptional rise in Exchange this morning, the opening rate being 2/10½ demand, 13/16d. above yesterday's closing rate. This afternoon there was no further change.

The cases of communicable disease reported in the Colony last week were 1 fatal case of plague; 4 (3 fatal) enteric fever; 2 (fatal) puerperal fever; and one case of smallpox. All were Chinese.

A fitter in the employ of the China Light and Power Company died at the Tung Wa Hospital at Kowloon yesterday as the result of falling from a ladder which was placed against an electric standard in Jordan Road, Kowloon. It is believed that the deceased trampled a live wire.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Timmerseheid, a former manager of the Deutsche Asiatic Bank in Hongkong, whose tragic suicide at New York is reported in another column, will be remembered socially as a very fine violin player.

News has reached the Colony of the death at sea of Mr. George Cormack, second assistant auditor in the service of the Hongkong Government. Mr. Cormack left the Colony on the 5th inst. for Wei-hai-wei to make the annual audit there on behalf of the Imperial Government. He died at sea on the 11th inst. Mr. Cormack, who was only 35 years of age, was accompanied by his wife, with whom the deepest sympathy is expressed in her aid bereavement, more particularly as she had just recovered from an illness of some weeks duration just prior to her departure for Wei-hai-wei. Mr. Cormack, who was appointed to the Imperial Civil Service in 1900, and was assistant auditor at the Gold Coast in 1911, joined the Hongkong Civil Service in August, 1912, and had this been nearly five years in the Colony.

CHINA DECLARES WAR.

THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING ENEMY SUBJECTS.

A Proclamation declaring war against Germany and Austria was issued in Peking yesterday morning.

A censorship of the mails and telegraphs has been established.

The Peking Correspondent of the "Chinese Mail" telegraphs to-day: Regulations governing enemy subjects have been issued by the Ministry of the Interior. Enemy subjects are allowed five days in which to apply for passports to leave the country, if they wish. All enemy subjects must register. Their lives and property will be protected. They will also be allowed to entrust their property to persons for safe custody, subject to official approval. They will not be permitted to travel and newcomers will not be permitted to land. All literature circulated by enemy subjects is prohibited.

The Austrian Minister was handed his passports yesterday, and the German Bank was closed by the Chinese Government.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASE OF "LYBHOLT."

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. POLLOCK.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., has given notice of his intention to ask the following questions at to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council:

- (i) With reference to the vote taken at the last meeting of the Council for the purchase of "Lybholt" for Government Quarters.
- (ii) Is it not the usual practice to get an Officer in the Government Civil Service to bid on behalf of the Government in cases where the Government desires to acquire property?
- (iii) Was there any special reason for secrecy on the part of the Government in the present instance?
- (iv) Did not such secrecy result in the Government having to pay a bigger price for the property than it would otherwise have done?

THE STORM AT CHUNG CHOW ISLAND.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO THE FISHING FLEET.

The storm of Monday last did considerable damage at Chung Chow Island.

Six large junks and more than thirty sampans were totally wrecked and the damage sustained by the fishers is estimated at several thousand dollars.

The missionaries' matched church and also a number of other matchless were blown down during the gale. No loss of life, however, has yet been reported.

AN ARMED ROBBERY AT LYEE MOON.

At about midnight on the 11th instant five men, armed with daggers and bamboo poles, broke into the residence of a Chinese married woman, in the Mu-Fu-tso village, at Lyee Moon, and threatened to stab her to death if she raised an alarm.

After ransacking the dwelling, the robbers stole jewellery and clothing to the total value of \$44; and then made good their escape.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT IN QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

A Chinese schoolboy, eleven years of age, whilst crossing Queen's Road East yesterday, was struck by motor car No. 82 and removed to his home suffering from minor injuries.

In attempting to avoid hitting the boy the driver of the car ran into an occupied rickshaw. Although the rickshaw was damaged as a result of the collision the occupant was uninjured.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a master remedy for all ailments of the bowels. One dose relieves, a second dose rarely necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The seventh ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held this morning at 11.30, at the Company's offices.

Mr. A. G. Gordon presided, and there were present Messrs F. Maitland, E. J. Grist, M. W. Mark, T. F. Hough, H. R. B. Hancock, P. Toster, A. H. G. Jackson, J. J. Bryan, W. Logan, P. C. Potts, E. M. Raymond, G. P. Lammer, A. K. Henderson, Yuen Chong, and Mr. J. Fisher, (acting secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the Meeting, after which:

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen: The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time I will follow the usual course and with your permission take them as read. Orders during the year under review have been plentiful, and to meet the growing demand for a heavier class of work offered, we have arranged to begin, without delay, to lay down two more sets of Patent Radio Furnaces, and contemplate, later, building two extra furnaces, which will enable us to accept urgent orders for work which cannot be executed without considerable delay and expense to our clients. This will also enable the Company to make soft Ingot Steel for forging purposes to take the place of home orders which cannot be fulfilled, owing to the difficulties of transport and Government restriction against the export of steel material leaving British ports. If this state of affairs continues, we may still increase our output by making further additions to the plant, to meet the urgent demand for soft, Ingot Steel. The encouragement given to this Company to further its endeavours to supply the wants of its present constituents has caused your Managers with the sanction of the shareholders to increase its capital to \$1,000,000. A scheme is already in hand for its reconstruction under a Board of Directors, which will be fully explained to the public later, when it is hoped the extra capital will be forthcoming to enable the Company to proceed with an installation to meet all further requirements. As for China, and its awakening, about which so much has been written, we feel that when the war is over things will begin to move. Even during the last three years while Europe has been locked in a death struggle, China has not remained stationary. A survey is in progress for a line which will certainly develop portions of the country through which flows the West River, and give a stimulus to trade in Kwangsi, where, it is known, there are deposits of coal and iron, as well as of tin and antimony. I am not therefore pessimistic as to the future of Kwangsi or Kwangtung. If the authorities will only encourage local enterprise. Recent events have shown that in Canton there is a desire to stimulate the development of mineral enterprises in the Province, and I feel sure the day is not far distant when coal and iron will be shipped to Hongkong in large quantities. We have been inundated with offers to supply us with iron ore and other minerals. To give you some idea of these offers I will read you one amongst them:—

To A. G. Gordon, Esq.

DEAR SIR—At your request we beg to inform you that at last we have got permission from the Chinese Government to re-open the iron mine in Kwangsi Province. This iron mine occupies an area of forty square miles, and at present there are about three hundred labourers at work. The output of Iron Ore is about 300 piculs daily. If more labourers are engaged for the work we can supply you monthly under contract, any time or ten thousand piculs. In case of insufficient output according to contract of ore to be delivered to the Company, we will of course be responsible for any loss incurred thereby, and we are quite ready to furnish a guarantee if required. We have had samples tested and analysed and find them very rich in Manganese; in fact, everything is very satisfactory and indicates a great future for this Company. However as we are working on the process of melting down scrap steel with other mixtures added. The supply of iron ore does not affect our present Crucible Installation; it only affects the progress mentioned in my remarks, at the last General Meeting, namely:—

"Until such time as the Foundry has been allowed on this item, and considering the value of same as originally purchased for \$5,000 and taken over on formation of the Company for \$2,000, therefore standing at that figure, it represents an asset well within its value. We are only working on the fringe as it were of the complete process, which enables the Company amongst other things to manufacture Tool Steel, Razor Steel, Locomotive Wheels and Tyres, Crossings, Points and Chairs, Axles and Chain Links, Car Wheels, Propeller Blades, Ship Stern Frames, Hydraulic Cylinders, etc., and anything and everything required in the Steel Casting Line."

Patent Process.—No depreciation has been allowed on this item, and considering the value of same as originally purchased for \$5,000 and taken over on formation of the Company for \$2,000, therefore standing at that figure, it represents an asset well within its value. We are only working on the fringe as it were of the complete process, which enables the Company amongst other things to manufacture Tool Steel, Razor Steel, Locomotive Wheels and Tyres, Crossings, Points and Chairs, Axles and Chain Links, Car Wheels, Propeller Blades, Ship Stern Frames, Hydraulic Cylinders, etc., and anything and everything required in the Steel Casting Line."

Finally, gentlemen, I have raised my all in this venture, against advice to the contrary, knowing for many years that sooner or later the growing demand for Steel Material (long before the war), justified the experiment, and no one knows better than I do the vicissitudes of good and bad fortune through being determined to fight "against all difficulties. I am therefore anxious to see the consummation of my life's work, i.e. that Hongkong, which has been my home for over 40 years, should keep the position she rightly holds to-day, as being one of the most progressive outposts of the British Empire. (Applause). I can think of nothing more that would be interesting to Shareholders, but if there are any questions I shall be pleased to answer them, before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Chairman then proposed that the report and accounts be adopted. Mr. F. MAITLAND, in seconding the motion, said:—I beg to second the adoption of the report, and accounts as presented. It is pleasing to us last night at the dividend paying state and I hope Shareholders will receive an annual return in future. Certainly our General Managers have had a hard struggle, and all Shareholders should congratulate them on the results of the past two years' working which show a net revenue of no less than \$43,932.37 or 54½% on our capital. The Company has suffered in the past and is still retarded by lack of Capital. The General Managers have consequently had to utilize profits to carry on improvements and enlargements and in holding bigger stocks for current work. And yet it is impossible for them to entertain but a proportion of the orders submitted. With an increase of Capital it appears evident that the success of the Company is assured. With these few remarks I have pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. T. F. HOUGH then said:—Gentlemen: The clear statement of facts we have just heard read is to my mind conclusive that something should be done, and it would seem that the enterprise is such a good one that it should appeal to the investing Hongkong public not only as a good investment but as a sound patriotic movement, and I should be glad to see the matter brought fully to the notice of the public and would suggest that the necessary measures be adopted to do so.

Replying, the CHAIRMAN said:—I am greatly obliged to Mr. Hough for his suggestion, and think that there are many Chinese gentlemen who are only waiting a lead from the foreign community to interest themselves in this matter. I am sure something will be done to forward the interests of the company if foreigners will only take an interest in it.

Mr. T. F. HOUGH then said:—"I would propose the following: that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders be convened for an early date, to which the Public be invited to be present, when the matter will be fully considered and a list opened for signature of those gentlemen who are willing to take shares."

Mr. A. H. G. JACKSON seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. H. R. B. HANCOCK seconded, and Mr. Bernard Brown be elected auditor for the forthcoming year, and the motion was carried.

The Chairman then announced that the Dividend Warrants were ready and could be had on application.

This terminated the business of the meeting.

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THE PRAYA EAST FORESHORE NUISANCE.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., will ask:—

- (i) With reference to the Answer given to my first question at the last meeting of the Council.
- (ii) Is it the fact that 337 water-closets now discharge over the Praya East foreshore, and
- (iii) Cannot some steps be taken to remedy the nuisance arising from such discharge, as temporary measures, pending the commencement of the work on the proposed reclamation?

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

HUGE EXCESS OF EXPORTS.

The foreign trade of Japan this year, together with the movements of specie and bullion, is shown in the following table:—

	Total from Jan. 1 till July 31, 1917.
Exports	847,010,000
Imports	529,411,000
Excess of Exports	317,600,000
Specie and Bullion	28,949,000
Exports	22,411,000
Imports	249,250,000
Excess of Imports	149,378,000

THE LUCK OF NO. 13.

After an inspection of a shattered motor ambulance in Trafalgar Square recently the Duke of Portland remarked on the fact that the number of the wrecked car was 13. "I am not superstitious," he said, "but I think it is the best number in the world. I was married on the 13th, and I have resided there my whole life. A Yankee and a Donkey won the Derby. I have not carried off this trophy since I left."

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE COLONIES AND THE WAR.

TRIBUTE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

London, Aug. 14.—In the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking on the Colonial Office vote, said that the fine part the Dominions had played in the war required description. The part the Dominion troops had taken in the war was well known to the world, especially to their enemies. They had made their mark, and whether they came from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland or South Africa, they had shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of the British Army, and greater praise could not be bestowed upon any soldier.

Mr. Long said that the Dominions had made great sacrifices in other directions and many of the Dominions had suffered severely owing to the limitation of imports to the United Kingdom. He thought many people failed to realise the greatness of the sacrifices imposed upon the Dominions in that connection. They were bearing a very heavy war expenditure and were simultaneously called upon to bear a very heavy burden owing to the interference with their trade. He paid a tribute to the magnificent patience and goodwill with which the Dominions had made this sacrifice. There was no foundation for any criticism that any part of the Empire had not done its full share in the war. He pointed out the great difficulties in the more remote parts of the Empire where, frequently, the natives were left even for lack of facilities. He was constantly receiving proofs of the admiration of the native races for Great Britain and their loyalty to the King and devotion to British interests, and he read, in connection with this, messages from British East Africa, the Indian Association and Zanzibar.

Referring to gifts in kind, he said that although many were small, it was not the amount but the spirit in which the gift was made that mattered. (Cheers.) Mr. Long emphasised that this loyalty and trust in Great Britain should be encouraged and justified by our own future treatment of the natives and the conduct of affairs affecting them closely. (Cheers.) He mentioned that conscription had been enforced in British East Africa, Uganda, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States and conscription was being considered in other places. Hongkong had found it unnecessary because every white man was already a volunteer and the Crown Colonies had fully done their duty. Mr. Long paid a warm tribute to the patience, resignation and goodwill with which they had also borne the hardships of import restrictions.

Regarding German East Africa, it was sometimes suggested that the campaign ought to be brought more rapidly to a conclusion. He had never realised, until he had had the assistance of those just returned from East Africa, how stupendous were the physical difficulties, and in our pre-occupation on the West Front, we sometimes failed to give full credit to the gallant men in East Africa, whether commanders, soldiers or natives. The latter were performing most invaluable work as carriers.

Mr. Long paid a tribute to those civil servants who had been refused commissions and who were carrying on, quietly, often dull and dreary tasks.

He regretted that Australia had not been represented at the Imperial Conference. He rejoiced that a great step had been taken by the direct representation of India. Overseas representatives had frequently expressed to him the hope that the resolutions that had been passed would not be pigeon-holed, and he had assured them that he would do his best to ensure that effect would be given to the resolutions as early as possible.

Referring to Imperial preference, Mr. Long said that the question had not been rendered less difficult by

the war. Obviously, any policy of preference must be framed so as to meet the views of the Allies. The subject demanded continued consideration. The Prime Minister had appointed a committee of Ministers and the representatives of all departments concerned, himself presiding, with the object of reporting as to the best methods and the machinery by which effect could be given to the body of the resolutions. The task was not easy, but it ought to be undertaken, and he was directed to say that the establishment of this committee, at any rate, evidenced the Government's intention to take all the steps it could to give effect to the resolutions of the Conference. Mr. Long concluded: "I believe the result of the Conference will strengthen our prosecution of the war and help us to take some steps afterwards to reap the full advantage of the lessons we have learned and to make the Empire stronger and more powerful than before the war. The discussions at the Conference were carried on in a spirit of toleration, and every Overseas Minister had shown high patriotism and an unselfish desire to promote the interests of the Empire. For example, with regard to the islands in the Pacific and the African Colonies, nothing struck me so much as the determination of the representatives not to dogmatise or to attempt to lay down the law by saying this or that must be done. What they really desired was that we should realise how strongly their feeling is but it did not originate in a desire for increased territory or any question of that kind. Their desire was that after the war there should be a permanent peace for the world, and security for the Empire. The knowledge we have of the past efforts of the Dominions and the Crown Colonies, together with the experience we have gained at the Imperial War Conference all show that in the supreme moment of our national history, the whole Empire is one and is prepared to use its resources and to make a combined effort to secure final and complete victory. (Cheers.)

Lord Caveendish-Bentley advocated the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the resources of the Crown Colonies.

Sir G. Toulmin stated that he considered their development more important than Preference.

Mr. Macmaster declared that there was strong opposition throughout the Empire against the retrocession of the German African Colonies and the Pacific Islands.

Mr. Steel Maitland, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, replying on the debate, said that money and not the knowledge of their resources, was what was required for the development of the Crown Colonies. He referred to the difficulty, at present, in obtaining expert members of the proposed Imperial Development Board, and dwelt on the extraordinary way in which the resources of the Empire had been organised for war service. Henceforth it would be possible to develop the resources enormously, for peace or war.

The vote was adopted.

BRITISH TRIADE.

INCREASES IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

London, Aug. 14.—The increase in exports is £3,510,578, and imports £13,449,987, as compared with July last year.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

London, Aug. 14.—The Press Bureau announces that the Grand Committee has made arrangements for the Irish Convention, on August 21, to discuss schemes of the Dominion type.

THE GERMAN AND ENGLISH LAW.

Mr. J. Harris Vickery, formerly private secretary to the United States Ambassador in Berlin, speaking at the Aldwych Club on "English Law Reform," said that he had received a German book which was a remarkable digest of English law. It had been prepared to further those processes of "peaceful penetration" from which the German was reaping a rich harvest when the war broke out, and from which he hoped to reap a further harvest after hostilities. The German, having already codified their own law, thought that it was time to codify the English law, not for our benefit, but for their own. The work was begun in 1905, and he received the 11th volume four months ago. No doubt the enemy had profited by the Napoleonic experience, and the result was that the German code was the work of every German business man as part of his ordinary equipment.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE AIR RAID.

LONDON THE OBJECTIVE.

London, Aug. 14.—Reports of pilots show conclusively that the air raid on Sunday was making for London.

On sighting the large number of our aeroplanes which were sent up against them, the Germans turned abruptly and made the best of their way out to sea again, dropping bombs at Southend and unloading the rest when at sea.

The action of the anti-aircraft guns greatly assisted our fighting squadrons.

THE CASUALTY LIST.

The total number of deaths at Southend is 32, including 13 women and 9 children. Forty-three persons including 18 women and 12 children, were injured.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

London, Aug. 13.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

There was increased hostile artillery firing southward of the Arras-Cambrai road, also in the Nieupoort sector.

Our aeroplanes heavily bombed four aerodromes. The enemy aircraft were aggressive.

We brought down nine enemy machines and drove down eight. Seven of our machines are missing.

FRENCH CONTINUE TO PROGRESS.

London, Aug. 13.—A French communiqué states:—The artillery duel continued most lively.

The Germans, between Cerny and Croisne, again attempted to eject us from the trenches which we carried south of Ailette. All their attacks were repulsed.

We appreciably made progress eastward of Rheims, which received 850 shells, of which some were incendiaries. Four civilians were killed and two injured.

There were violent artillery actions in Champagne, on Mount Cornillet, on both banks of the Meuse, and the Forest of Parroy.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report transmitted by wireless, states:—We repulsed strong French attacks northward of the Laon-Soissons road and southward of Ailette.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—Our aviators attacked England.

They bombed, with good results, the military works at Southend and Margate.

One aeroplane is missing.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN OFFENSIVE CONTINUED.

London, Aug. 13.—A Russian official report transmitted by wireless, states:—We, supporting the Rumanians, drove back the enemy in the Okna-Grozehi region.

We captured a series of heights and are continuing the offensive.

We repulsed counter-attacks in the Slonik Valley.

We have captured 600 prisoners. The Rumanians are obstinately attacking in the direction of Focani, and we hold positions westward of the Focani-Ajud railway.

A counter-attack yielded 500 prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report transmitted by wireless, states:—We extended our gains southward of the Trossau Valley.

We captured Fanciu, overcoming a desperate defence.

We repulsed attacks between the Buzac and the Danube.

AEROPLANE LOSSES.

ACCORDING TO A GERMAN REPORT.

Our adversaries in the month of July lost 64 balloons and 213 aeroplanes. We lost 60 aeroplanes.

AMERICAN OIL STEAMER SUNK.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The American oil tank steamer *Campana* was sunk on the 6th inst. off Iceland.

Forty-seven survivors were landed.

It is believed that the Captain and four of the *Campana's* armed guards are prisoners on the submarine.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMER MISSING.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 13.—The coasting steamer *Malynda*, bound from Brisbane to Rabaul, has been missing for ten days. Searches for the vessel have proved fruitless.

The *Malynda* carried a crew of forty, and there were several passengers aboard.

U.S. PROHIBITS AIRCRAFT EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Neutrals are showing orders for aeroplanes at such a rate that in order to confine the supply to itself, and the Allies the Government has prohibited the export of aircraft.

MARTIAL LAW IN SPAIN.

STRIKE ASSUMES REVOLUTIONARY TENDENCY.

Madrid, Aug. 13.—Martial law has been declared throughout Spain.

The Military Authorities in the Provinces have been ordered to assume complete control.

It is stated that the major part of the labouring classes are anxious to continue work.

Only the Madrid newspapers are appearing. Those employing non-union labour have been promised Government protection.

The strike has assumed the character of a general movement with a revolutionary tendency.

The culling up of the Reservists has been authorised, to prepare for emergencies.

Disturbances are reported from different points.

All is quiet in the capital.

In the evening, the strike still continued peaceful. The bakers, gas and tram-workers are still working.

There was a feeble attempt to hold up the trams at Barcelona and Sanse, but it was easily suppressed.

MR. BARNES SUCCEEDS MR. HENDERSON.

London, Aug. 13.—The Press Bureau announces that Mr. G. N. Barnes has been appointed to the War Cabinet.

Prior to the announcement, it was unofficially stated that the Labour members of the Government had unanimously approved of his acceptance of the appointment as the Labour representative.

ITALY'S MAN-POWER.

Rome, Aug. 14.—An order has been issued for the re-examination of the classes of 1874 to 1890.

THE CAINE ROAD COLLAPSE.

TO-DAY'S EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.

THE VERDICT.

The inquest by Mr. J. R. Wood and a jury was resumed this afternoon.

Mr. W. L. Leach, of Messrs. Leigh & Ormeau, was recalled. He said that he visited the scene of the collapse this morning and examined the foundations of the wall.

Witness was satisfied with the foundations, as they were down on hard earth.

His Worship (to witness): Mr. Little has suggested that the water which was alleged to have caused the collapse of the wall may have come from a spring in the hillside.

Witness: I don't think so. There is no evidence of it.

In answer to questions by Mr. Bowley the witness said that he had measured what was left of the foundations of the wall. It measured 4 feet 6 inches.

Witness contradicted Mr. Little's statement that the foundations of the wall were laid in brown earth. The foundations of the wall were laid on solid ground.

With regard to Mr. Little's statement that the wall was not built of square stones, the witness said that he never saw a retaining wall in the Colony that was built better than the wall that had collapsed.

Mr. Bowley: Mr. Little yesterday stated that the work of building the wall in question had been "scamped."

Witness: Certainly not.

Mr. H. W. Bird, of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, was also recalled. He said he had this morning inspected the remains of the retaining wall. The witness stated that the foundation of the wall had been laid in black earth and boulders.

In the witness's opinion the water which was alleged to have caused the wall to collapse came from the surface of the playground. If the water had come from a spring in the hillside it could not have been seen coming through the hillside as the result of the recent heavy rainfalls.

The witness had had considerable experience in building retaining walls in the Colony. Really squared stones were seldom used. Stones of various shapes, roughly squared, were usually used in building retaining walls.

After other witnesses had been recalled, the Coroner addressed the jury and summarised the facts of the case as brought out in the evidence.

The Jury after a short retirement found that death was due to asphyxiation caused by the collapse of the wall, as the result of an abnormally heavy rainfall. No responsibility attached to the builder of the wall or to the architect who supervised the work at the time of the collapse.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be handy. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

GERMAN BANK MANAGER'S SUICIDE.

FORMER MANAGER OF THE D.A. BANK IN HONGKONG.

A LEAP FROM A 10-STORY BUILDING.

Herr Timmerscheidt, who was formerly manager of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank in Hongkong, has committed suicide in New York.

The following account is taken from the *New York Times*:—

The suicide of Richard Adam Timmerscheidt, once manager of a German bank and representative of important German interests, who threw himself out of a window of his apartment on the tenth floor of the house at 200 West Fifty-ninth Street early yesterday, was followed by the disclosure last night that he has been interviewed on several occasions by the Federal authorities in relation to the activities of secret agents.

The fact that the last interview took place not more than seven days ago led to a report that he had been under surveillance as one of the men who had been giving Germany information of troop movements, but this was denied.

"It is true," said John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney, "that the Federal authorities had occasion to question Mr. Timmerscheidt, but nothing was learned as the result of these interviews offering a reason for the suicide."

A similar statement was made by Captain William M. O'Leary, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation for the New York District. Captain O'Leary said he had talked to Timmerscheidt but had asked him for information having no relation to his own actions. Like Mr. Knox, he knew of no reason for the suicide.

Timmerscheidt threw himself out of the window shortly before 4 o'clock in the morning. He had severed the veins in his wrists with a safety razor and there was evidence to show that he had laid down to die in the bath-tub, but evidently had grown impatient and had jumped from the window.

Up to 1908 he had been manager of one of the foreign departments of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., at 25 Broad Street. According to a statement made by a member of this firm, he then left to accept a place in the foreign department of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, in Berlin, at a large salary. He left that place to become manager of the Hongkong branch of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, which has close affiliations with the German Government.

At the outbreak of the war he returned to New York, leaving his wife, who is an English woman, and their children in London. It was understood that he came back to the city as the representative here of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, but efforts yesterday to learn details of his business were not entirely successful.

At 41 Broad Street, where he had an office, a clerk told reporters that he did not know what Timmerscheidt's business was. The office itself appeared to be small in which to carry on a very extensive business, and it was later explained that it was used mainly as a place to receive mail and keep records.

Officials of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. explained that since 1909 they had very little to do with Timmerscheidt. "Richard Timmerscheidt was in our employ, in our foreign exchange department, from 1900 to 1909, when he had an opportunity to improve his position."

A statement issued by the company read: "He became manager of the German Asiatic Bank, Hongkong branch. Mr. Timmerscheidt was visiting this country at the outbreak of the war. He had a small personal account with us, and these are the only business relations we have had with him since August, 1914."

At the outbreak of the European war, in August, 1914, due to the fact that one of our partners is an English subject, we have severed all credit business with Timmerscheidt.

An effort to obtain from Timmerscheidt's friends the location of his secret was not successful. It was learned that he had for many years been a member of the German Club, but no one there knew anything of his affairs or his relations to German business or banking institutions.

Timmerscheidt, it was explained, had, because of his business relations, been on intimate terms with Hugo Schmidt, Director of the New York branch of the Deutsche Bank, who obtained considerable publicity because of his attempt to buy up the output of the Camden Iron Works, but was said to have taken no part in the transaction.

At the apartment house in Fifty-ninth Street it was said that Timmerscheidt was a man of quiet habits, who lived like a person of great means, always paid his bills promptly, was pleasant to the elevator operators and entertained rarely. The representative of the building said that about eight months ago Federal agents visited the building, but that he did not associate their inquiries with Timmerscheidt.

They inspected the foundations of the building and the roof but did not explain what they were after. The Superintendent said: "Aside from the fact that he was a German, I know nothing about him."

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There is not a single ingredient in SYNOL SOAP that can harm the most delicate skin.

On the contrary, its effect is healing, stimulating, and, above all, cleansing.

SOLD BY:

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & CO.)

Tel. 492. 31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE ENGINEERING FIRM IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Corner Street)
ESTABLISHED 1880

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

CHAP: CLEAN: WATERPROOF: LIGHT: SAFE: SHOWPROOF:

Agents, **BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.**
HONGKONG.

The body was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station after the police had convinced themselves that it was a case of suicide. From there it was sent to an undertaking establishment, where it will be held until Mrs. Timmerscheidt, or some relative, is heard from.

A later issue of the *New York Times* says:—

The suicide of Richard Adam Timmerscheidt, who jumped from a window of his apartment at 200 West Fifty-ninth Street on Thursday morning, was still unexplained yesterday. Agents of the Department of Justice who questioned Mr. Timmerscheidt recently about matters pertaining to the international situation reported that they knew of nothing that might have caused his suicide, and city detectives also reported that they had not found an explanation for his act.

Friends of Mr. Timmerscheidt said yesterday that the dead man was one of those who had advanced knowledge of the first German peace note of December, 1914, of which he took advantage in speculation upon the New York Stock Exchange with considerable success. The publication of the note caused a sharp drop in quotations, and those who knew the substance of the note before it was made public were able to know of nothing supposed to have been unusually large.

It was also said the suicide was one of a group of German-Americans who made extensive purchases of copper in America with the idea of selling it to Germany after the war. To what extent his speculations in copper may have involved him is not known, however.

The theory most generally accepted seemed to be that subsequent financial troubles and worries drove Mr. Timmerscheidt to destroy himself. It was said that he was a man of great means, and that he was a man of great means, and that he was a man of great means.

Official investigations show that the total number of steamers at the end of June was 2,110 of 1,707,355 tons gross, that of sailing craft 9,308 of 557,557 tons gross, and that of old fashioned Japanese vessels 1,064 of 557,557 tons gross. The number of steamers of 1,000 tons and upwards is given as follows:—

Tons	No.	Tons	No.
1,000 to 2,000	133	107,842	
2,000 to 3,000	129	214,608	
3,000 to 4,000	83	299,367	
4,000 to 5,000	25	142,858	
5,000 to 6,000	31	178,202	
6,000 to 7,000	11	83,116	
7,000 to 8,000	17	110,231	
8,000 to 9,000	4	27,902	
9,000 to 10,000	6	71,905	
Total	448	1,455,473	

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMMAND.

The U.S.P. (R.) having returned to the Colony, resumes Command.

Until further orders, the undersigned will issue all Orders and continue in immediate charge of the administration of the Reserve Force.

The undersigned will attend at the U.S.P. (R.) office on each day (excepting Saturdays) from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. and on Saturdays from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. All communications to be addressed to, and all interviews to be held in, the first place with Mr. Hong.

(Sd.) T. F. BOURNE
A.S.C. (R.)

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

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LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

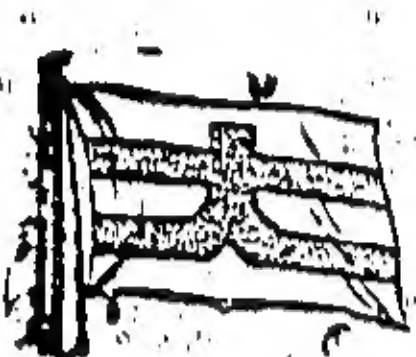
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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, Etc. apply to—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" Thursday, 16th August at 3 p.m.

"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 28th August at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Aiping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"BOHAI MARU" Thursday, 16th Aug. at 10 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 19th Aug. at Noon.

"JOHSHIN MARU" Wednesday, 22nd Aug. at 10 a.m.

"KALUO MARU" Sunday, 26th Aug. at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 75 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

ROTTERDAM LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD")

Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	Tons	DATE
"VONDEL"	10,000	1st September
"ORANJE"	8,000	12th September
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	25th September

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, AGENTS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong: on or about

Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	TSINGTAO WEIHAIWEL	Aug. 17, Daylight
SHANGHAI	CHEFOO & TIENSIN	Aug. 17, at Noon
SHANGHAI	ANHU	Aug. 19, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Aug. 21, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Aug. 23, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidehips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MATLS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidehips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	LONGSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	CHIPSING	SUNDAY, Aug. 19, Daylight
HAIPHONG	LOASANG	SUNDAY, Aug. 19, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Daylight
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji; frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

CARGO LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaeiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Tel. No. 215.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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AGENTS.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equaled in any case of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No matter how it is limited into the system that it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, eczema, and glandular swellings, discolorations, rashes and nastily patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, lepra, scabies, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, asthmatic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for fuller particulars.

Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., COPEL CHAM, LONDON. Unrefined vendors may try to ask you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

WELLINGTON SILVERSMITH'S BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING PLATE

"POLYBRILLIANT" METAL POMADE NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 17th August at 12 Noon
HAIRONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 24th August at 12 Noon

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th August
SHINYO MARU	22,000	7th September
PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd September
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th October
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th October
TENYO MARU	22,000	26th October

† Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
ANYO MARU	19,500
KIYO MARU	17,500
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports or call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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KING'S BUILDING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATLE via KEELUNG	SADO MARU	THURSDAY, 23rd August, at Noon
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU	WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept. at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	FRIDAY, 17th August at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU	SUNDAY, 26th August at 12 a.m.
TAISHO MARU	Capt. Igawa	THURSDAY, 16th August
ASAHI MARU	Capt. Kosaka	WEDNESDAY, 22nd August

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE

APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S

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LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA

BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the "Hazardous" and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 13th August at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 14th, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1917.

201.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "HANNA NIELSEN"

Captain L. J. DANIELSEN, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be counter-signed.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong August 9, 1917.

2023

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER.

CHERRY & CO.

BEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 481.

HONGKONG, March 20, 1914.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HUN FAN, a Chinese graduate, versed in literature, has been a teacher to Europeans and Americans in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a fine rare collection of Chinese literature. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning Chinese languages are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 122, Wellington Street, 1st floor.

[1917]

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